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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone has proposed new taxes. —Cabal is to be evacuated by the British forces. —A new Cuban loan is announced in Spain.

DOMESTIC.—General Garfield received the congratulations of many people in Cleveland yesterday. —The Illinois Democratic Convention has nominated the Hon. Lyman Trumbull for Governor; it voted down a resolution recommending ex-Governor Seymour as the party candidate for President. —Great damage is being done by the army worm in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. —The Currie murder trial has begun at Marshall, Texas. —The ball to the graduating class at West Point took place last night. —A family, accused of forgery in Germany, were arrested in Philadelphia yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Republican ticket was ratified by the Union League Club last night; many delegates returned from Chicago yesterday. —Tidal Wave, Clio, Muehich, Vixen and Volante were winners in the New-York Yacht Club regatta. —Ada, Luke Blackburn, Robert, Kingcraft, Starline and Bertha won the Jerome Park races. —A bridegroom shot himself. —A German painter tried to kill his wife, and did kill himself; other crimes against life were reported. —Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 88.85 cents. Stocks active and fluctuating, closing weak and unsettled.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed; the District Police Force bill was also passed. An effort was made in the House to consider the tariff bill, but failed; the electoral vote resolution was considered.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 56°; average, 65½°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

"To all my friends I leave kind thoughts," said John Brougham in his will. The many friends of the warm-hearted old actor-deserve the legacy, for they have given him their own kind thoughts to take with him in his journey to the Undiscovered Country.

"I don't know anything about it," was the answer Mr. Polton gave yesterday to every question a reporter asked him. The poor man was evidently afraid the interview might lead up to the cipher dispatches, and thought his only safe course was to make himself appear as great an idiot as possible.

Congress can regulate the electoral count by law, but it cannot take away the constitutional powers of the Vice-President over the opening and counting of the returns by a mere concurrent resolution, which does the veto of the President. The Democrats are under a delusion if they imagine they can capture the returns and work their will upon them by means of the Morgan resolution, which they are now trying to pass through the House. They will discover their mistake next February. Mr. Wheeler will not be frightened from doing his duty by a partisan declaration which has none of the force of law, and can make no claim upon his obedience or respect. The Constitution is not to be altered by a scrap of paper passed through the two houses of Congress.

A decision of the Kings County Supreme Court rendered yesterday, will be likely to induce the elevated railways to change their system, and collect the tickets from passengers as they enter the stations instead of at the exits. A passenger on finding a train at Rector-st. station could not find his ticket. He attempted to pass the gateman, and was arrested for disorderly conduct, and locked up in a police station. The Court now requires the Metropolitan Company to pay him \$1,000 damages. This decision says in effect that when a passenger has paid his fare on an elevated road he is entitled to ride, and cannot be required by the company to preserve a ticket and deposit it when he leaves the train under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

Illinois came pretty near breaking away from her own Democratic candidates yesterday, and going with a rush for Horatio Seymour. A resolute extolling his capacity to unite the party, and requesting the Illinois delegates to present his name, was offered in the State Convention, and was only shelved by the rather close vote of 373 to 273—this, too, after the friends of General Palmer and Congressman Morrison had

made tearful appeals against routing out Illinois men from the Cincinnati race. There is considerable significance in this vote. It means that the Western Democrats are in great distress of mind over the nomination of Garfield, and are disposed to place their trust in Seymour, for the reason that they have no confidence in any of the less antiquated Democratic leaders. They remember that he carried New-York in 1868, but they forget that he carried it by gigantic frauds which cannot be repeated now.

The Argentine Republic has been getting along so well of late building railroads, extending her commerce, and in many other ways cultivating the arts of peace within the borders of her large and fertile domain, that the reports of a threatened revolution at Buenos Ayres will surprise all who are familiar with the condition of the country. It appears that the trouble is caused by the ambition of rival party leaders and an approaching Presidential election. With the solitary exception of Chili, it seems impossible for any Spanish American nation to choose a chief magistrate without resorting to the argument of bullets and bayonets, or at least threatening to do so. Among the Latin races on both sides of the Atlantic free government is a plant of rank and rapid growth, but it is often short lived, and seems to require frequent watering with blood.

It is the fashion nowadays to ask everybody what he thinks of the Chicago nominations, and a reporter called upon Mr. Tilden yesterday for the purpose of giving that eminent statesman an opportunity to free his mind upon the subject. In reply to the stereotyped question, Mr. Tilden ejaculated "Very weak," in a husky voice, but the reporter was left in doubt as to whether the expression referred to Mr. Tilden's own condition or to the Republican ticket. The old gentleman gave his visitor no chance to put another question. Starting back in evident apprehension at the discovery that he had a new paper man under his roof, he exclaimed: "I don't want to be interviewed," and hurried out of the room. Mr. Tilden is needlessly reticent. His chances at Cincinnati would not be prejudiced by anything he might say. The delegates to the Democratic Convention care little for his opinions. What they want to know is, will he pay liberally for the nomination, and tap the barrel at both ends to beat Garfield in New-York?

THE GREENBACKERS' CONVENTION.

Denis Kearney made himself useful in the National Greenback Convention at Chicago yesterday, for the first time in his life, we suspect. There were so many howling fanatics in the assembly, all bent on speaking at once, that pandemonium prevailed for a time. At last a happy thought struck the chairman. He appointed Kearney a sergeant-at-arms, and instructed him to quell the tumult. The Sand Lots orator pulled off his coat, marched up and down the aisles, and soon convinced the screaming delegates that it would be prudent for them to shut up. The Convention represented all the odds and ends of cheap money, labor reform, and communistic agitation in the country. It enmeshed with the rival Hov-Pomery faction, and admitted the Socialists, the "Workingmen," the "Workingwomen," and a number of other small organizations. The platform contains a good deal of wild talk in denunciation of capitalists, bondholders, and banks, but it significantly refrains from endorsing the demands of similar conventions in the past for a flood of irredeemable greenbacks, and it does not rail at a metallic currency as a relic of barbarism. On the contrary, it wants more silver, and only clamors for greenbacks as a substitute for national bank notes. Resumption has evidently compelled respect from the financial quacks, harebrained theorists, and noisy demagogues who make up the bulk of the Greenback party.

Denunciation is the Greenbackers' strong point. One might imagine from reading their railing resolutions that this was a terrible country to live in—a country in which capitalists and monopolists grind the face of the poor, and a workingman is forced to toil and sweat for the benefit of the rich. A single fact shows how false is all this jargon of anger and woe. The other day a man was nominated by the greatest party on earth for the highest office in the land, in the very hall where the Greenbackers are now raging. This man began life as a day laborer. He chopped wood, hoed corn, drove a canal-boat, and shoved a jack-plane, and with the labor of his hands got money enough to educate his brain. Then with the labor of his brain he raised himself to the highest positions in the gift of his fellow citizens.

Let the workingmen follow the example of their fellow-workingman, James A. Garfield, instead of indulging in vain theories about a division of property, and allowing brainless demagogues to lead them by the nose. Labor in this free Republic of ours wins riches, and opens the gates of the temple of fame.

FRANCE AND THE JESUITS.

The De Freycinet ministry has taken a path on which it can neither halt nor turn back. When the seventh clause of the Education Act was defeated in the Senate the Premier made terms with the Chamber of Deputies by agreeing to enforce the existing statutes against unauthorized religious associations. The menace has not been heeded by the various orders and communities which were asked to comply with the law. The Prefects of Departments in which there are Jesuit establishments are now instructed to execute the decrees. At the outset a distinction is made between this society and the other unauthorized associations such as the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Barefooted Carmelites and the Redemptorists. These establishments still have the privilege of applying to the Government for authorization. But the Jesuits must go. Their religious establishments must be broken up this month, and their schools, seminaries and colleges by the last day of August. The Metropolitan College in the Rue des Postes, where the children of the wealthiest houses in France have been educated, will be closed with the branch establishments at St. Denis, Poitiers and twenty other cities. As many as a hundred nunneries will share the fate of these great public schools. If the decrees are ultimately enforced against the other unauthorized associations about 21,000 persons, two-thirds of them women, will fall under the ban of public law.

The working majority which the present Ministry holds together in the popular chamber is made up from the Left Centre, the Pure Left and the Advanced Left. A coalition of the Right, the Extreme Left and one-half of the Advanced Left would place the Government in a minority. The Advanced Left is, therefore, in a position to dictate terms to the Ministry, and in this campaign against the Jesuits its sympathies are unmistakably with the Extreme Left. In self-defence a Premier and a Ministry representing the Pure Left are compelled to move in the direction of the Extreme Left in order to retain the support of the Advanced Left. The enforcement of the decrees against the Jesuits is a Ministerial

necessity with De Freycinet, just as the stoppage of the salaries of the clergy may be with his successor, if the present Cabinet ultimately gives place to another made up from the Advanced Left and the Extreme Left. It is a Ministerial necessity, however, which may be attended with grave political consequences.

The programme of the Advanced Republicans would not be regarded in the United States as either intolerant or irrational. It simply aims to make education non-sectarian, as well as gratuitous and compulsory. Several thousand communes and townships have already voted to make the elementary schools entirely free, and the Committee on Primary Instruction in the Chamber of Deputies has substituted for Jules Ferry's complex provisions the sweeping clause: "Religious instruction shall cease to be given in the public schools." It is the intention of the Republican majority to promote the efficiency of schools of higher grades, to give girls as thorough training as boys, and, finally, to make education compulsory. These beneficent ends are not free from fanaticism. The Republicans have a morbid dread of the political tendencies of the Syllabus, and are unwilling to have that great weapon of popular culture, education, remain in the hands of those who have always been hostile to the French Republic. They are as fanatical in their turn as the disciples of Loyola. They take away a right which should never be denied in a free country—the right of individuals and religious bodies to open and conduct schools and colleges of their own without interference from the State. They forget, moreover, that fanaticism breeds fanaticism. The cause of the Jesuits will be taken up by the great body of French clergy. Everywhere the cry will be raised that the godless followers of Voltaire are persecuting the church. Politics will be all over with religious frenzy. The pious country curés will become the champions of the intriguing "Spiritual directors" and Jesuit teachers. The whole nation may be in an uproar when a new Chamber of Deputies is elected next year.

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE PUBLIC FAITH.

Indiana introduces Mr. Hendricks to public attention as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The claim of the individual does not count for much, but the idea which he represents is precisely that which may make Democratic success impossible. Mr. Hendricks was on the fence, until he climbed off into the soft-money field. Like Judge Thurman, of Ohio, he thought it good to declaim against banks and bondholders, and in favor of unlimited legal-tenders. He tried to make himself, and did make himself, especially well recognized as a champion of the soft-money, greenback, or repudiating element in the Democratic party. It is on this ground that his nomination is now urged. He represents Western ideas, says the Democratic Convention of Indiana, and the nomination of General Garfield has made a Western nomination absolutely necessary.

Possibly this is true. It may be well not to sneer at the idea that no Democrat can be elected, as against Mr. Garfield, who does not represent a Western locality and Western financial notions. The Democratic party, both at the West and at the East, is largely composed of men who do believe in those notions, and there is a National Greenback Convention now looking for candidates. If the Democrats should nominate an Eastern man, or one who is hostile to Western financial notions, that candidate would fail to get the votes of Eastern States, because General Garfield and his party represent much better the ideas of the East, and yet he would probably be crippled and defeated by a strong diversion of forces, both at the East and at the West, under the Greenback banner. When the Democratic leaders say that a representative of Western ideas is "necessary" to their success, we must presume that they know their own party.

A national Greenback ticket is not now an impossibility. It would have the hearty sympathy of voters whose aid would be necessary to the election of four-fifths of the Democratic members from the West, and not a few of the Democratic members from the East. These voters are fanatical in their attachment to false ideas. Unlike many trading Democratic politicians, they are very much in earnest, and will be beaten in open advocacy of the cause that they consider good sooner than victoriously fail to surrender. Suppose that the Greenback ticket draws off 70,000 votes in New-York, and a proportional number in other Eastern States, and rallies at the West the supporters of soft-money and repudiation; would the Democratic ticket have any chance of success? The hard-money men are justly pleased by the choice of Mr. Garfield. He will poll every vote that is controlled by a regard for public faith and sound currency, no matter whom the Democrats may nominate. But the opponents of public faith and sound currency will have to choose between a Democratic and a Greenback ticket.

The Democrats can avert this danger in one way only; by nominating a man like Mr. Hendricks, who is known to be in full sympathy with soft-money notions. But that would make Democratic success exceedingly difficult in any Eastern State. Virtually, it would stake everything upon the chance of getting 47 electoral votes from Northwestern States, with no chance of getting any in Ohio, Indiana might possibly go wrong with 15 votes, and there may be Democrats with enough to hope for success in Illinois with 21 votes and Wisconsin with 10 votes. But even then the party would get only 46 of the 47 votes needed, and there is no other Western State which even the wildest and most sanguine Democrat can hope to carry against Mr. Garfield, in a soft-money campaign.

The other plan of battle is more promising on the surface. But the Indiana Democrats believe that it would surely end in defeat. It is to fight for the 50 electoral votes of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut by the nomination of an Eastern Democrat of hard-money reputation. Mr. Seymour has been exhumed again, since General Garfield was nominated. When he ran, twelve years ago, he was beaten in every North State except New-York, New-Jersey and Oregon. He carried the latter by only 164 votes, whereas it has just given a Republican majority of 800 or more; and he carried his own State only by means of the gigantic naturalization frauds which were employed in that year to elect Governor Hoffman, and which caused the enactment of the Federal Election law as a preventive. If nominated now, he would have against him an honest ballot-box, the intense hostility of Mr. Tilden, and the organized opposition of the Greenback party. The Indiana Democrats know their political associates, and believe that the Greenback opposition would be fatal. Whether they give proper weight to other obstacles time may show. With the votes of New-York and New-Jersey, and the South, and without the vote of Oregon, Mr. Seymour would have been beaten in 1864, and no man can give a good reason for the belief that he would fare as well in 1880.

With Greenback opposition he could not carry a single Northern State. Perhaps the observations of the Democrats of Indiana are worth hearing.

THE UTE BILL PASSED.

Now that the Ute agreement has at last passed Congress, some definite statement should be made as to the land on which the tribe are to be domiciled, and immediate steps should be taken for their peaceful removal to it. The mass of the Utes, even the half civilized portion of the tribe, have borne the delay and the encroachments of marauding prospectors with a patience and forbearance which have commanded the respect of even Western men. They have surrendered their enormous possessions (the value of which they fully appreciate, by the way,) not because their chiefs were bribed or they were threatened, but because they have been tempted by the promise that each man should become the individual owner of a patch of ground, to have and hold as his own, and on which he could earn a living for his children. Every foreigner, white, yellow or black, whatever his morals or condition, who chooses to come to our shores, can claim as much from our Government; but these people, the original owners of the soil, had to buy the right with a vast price. Now, where is their land? The whole matter is in the hands of one or two officials. Let them see to it that this land is such as will yield these poor struggling creatures at least food enough to keep them from starvation, and that they are not banished to sterile rocks or sage-plains or to malarious swamps, where they will die like sheep and nobody be the wiser. That method of getting rid of our wards is stale from repetition. We want no more Ponce or Nez Percé or Cheyenne slaughters.

These wholesale murders have been due as much to carelessness as to wilful cruelty. The corps of clerks or commissioners' deputies in Washington, to whose judgment and will were consigned absolutely the fortunes and lives of whole tribes, erred probably from ignorance rather than malice. The only way effectually to prevent such mistakes in future is to place his own property and life in the hands of the individual Indian, by giving him the legal rights which we give to the negro and the Chinaman. If this were done, the life could choose his quarter section like any other settler, and defend his possession of it by the law rather than by the bullet, as he must do now.

WHAT DID IT SETTLE?

Under the heading "Political Pirates" The Richmond Whig published the other day a long article concerning the past history and present status of that wing of the Democratic party of Virginia which favors paying the debt of the State and claims to be the regular organization. Its tone was what might without exaggeration be called severe. It described the persons referred to as "political buccanniers," and said their career had been "marked by every perils." It charged them with having abandoned the National Democracy in 1860 and "plunged Virginia into secession, revolution and war to promote their own selfish purposes"; that having done this "they engrossed for themselves all the positions of honor and profit and trust (and of safety as well), while the masses of the deceived people were sent to slaughter and privation"; that they never forgot the spoils, but employed their time in "bickerings and differences over the plunder," which they reserved for themselves, while the "people starved, and the army was unpaid and 'unmolested'; and that at the end of the struggle, the Government of Virginia and the whole South were left in a humiliating and shameful condition.

Now, this arraignment, which is perhaps unnecessarily warm in its rhetoric, may either be true or false. It purports at any rate to be based upon historical facts, and one would suppose that if it were joined upon it, the argument would be conducted upon references to the history of the period in question and such testimony as might be attainable. But that is not the way they settle disputes in Virginia. Ex-Governor Smith, having been in office at the close of the war, was supposed to be referred to in the charge of this indictment which speaks of "the Government of Virginia" as grabbing "the remaining swag," and sneaking away "in humiliating disguises and shameful treachery." Colonel Thomas Smith, his son, accordingly took it upon himself to respond to the charge, and undertake the vindication of his father's name and fame. He called upon Mr. Elam, the Editor of The Whig, for the name of the author of the article. That gentleman refused to give it, and himself assumed the responsibility for it. Colonel Smith thereupon invited him to discuss the question with pistols at ten paces. The invitation was accepted; the two went out to Oakwood Cemetery—fit place to discuss in such fashion dead issues—the two stood ten paces apart and fired pistols at each other.

Colonel Smith's ball struck Mr. Elam in the centre of the chin and shattered his jaw. Then, it is said, Colonel Smith came forward and shook hands with his opponent, expressing the deepest regret that the necessity for this unfortunate meeting had been forced upon him, and Mr. Elam very handsomely answered that he felt infinitely relieved that he himself and not Colonel Smith had been wounded. After this Colonel Smith and his second ran away to avoid arrest, and Mr. Elam and his second were arrested. The people of Richmond are loud in their praises of the "splendid management and secrecy with which the affair was conducted," and the debate brought to a conclusion, and the busy tongue of Richmond rumor elevates both disputants into heroes. At this distance from the floor of the debate we would not assume to be a critic any of the details of the "splendid management," nor shall we deny that these two law-breakers did their law-breaking in a very heroic and impressive way. But it occurs to us to ask—and we hope the question will not be considered impertinent—how was the main question settled?

As we understand the case, Mr. Elam's paper charged in an indirect way that ex-Governor Smith, who was "the Government of Virginia" at the close of the war, "grabbed the remaining swag" and "sneaked away." Colonel Smith denied it. They went out to settle it with pistols at ten paces. Colonel Smith shattered Elam's jaw, and then shook hands with him, remarking that he was sorry he had been obliged to do it. Elam answered with cordiality that he was glad he was the one hit. Then Smith ran away and Elam was arrested, and all Richmond says the affair was splendidly managed and both men behaved beautifully. This is all very well, but what we want to know is, what has become of the main question? Did "Extra Billy" grab the swag and sneak away? If there is nothing settled about that, we cannot see that anything practical has been effected by these two persons firing pistols at each other. They are both heroes, to be sure, and Elam's jaw has been smashed; but how does that settle the name and fame of "Extra Billy"? We may be abused, but we are constrained to say that this business confuses us.

How is it understood in Richmond? What has been settled besides Elam's jaw?

Does the reader remember a clever print in that dead comic newspaper Family Fair, in which, before the amazed spectators, a gorilla was made to say: "Look here, Jim Baggs, if you punch me with that stick again, I will come out of the cage and lick you out of your boots." Something like this really happened lately in Berlin. A wild man was on exhibition in a booth. He was represented to be of tremendous strength and ferocity. Day and night he was watched by four keepers with loaded rifles. He "drow" amazingly. The populace visited the tent in vast numbers. The man howled. He made menacing gestures. He filled the bosoms of the spectators with terror. He was regarded by them as a most impressive and dangerous wild beast. But one day a wild storm, such as are not uncommon in Berlin, arose, and knocked the little pavilion into a creaked hat. The men bearing the loaded rifles fled. The showman followed their pusillanimous example. The spectators in their terror expected to be devoured by the wild man; but they were reassured when he came forward and made a most coherent and sensible speech. "Ladies and gentlemen," said this untrained savage, "there is nothing to danger. Honor me with your attention, and I will continue the performance which has thus been rudely interrupted." Then he collapsed into silence and savagery, and began to go through the motions again. Our Democratic friends are likely to give us a new version of the story at Cincinnati.

The Democratic newspapers have undertaken to be sarcastic upon President Hoar's appeal to the delegates to conduct the proceedings of the late Convention "with dignity, with decorum, with quiet." Such judicious suggestions it would be better to reserve for the coming Democratic Convention, when they will assuredly be needed. The Chicago Convention may have been too often in an excited and noisy condition; but the end which crowns the work was eminently pacific, and lacked neither dignity nor decorum. Personal sacrifices were undoubtedly made. Personal disappointment was inevitable. The Republican party, in its very beginning, was the result of a surrender of individual preferences and of party predilections. It has proved true to its traditions, and again will it receive an expression of the confidence of millions in its integrity and patriotism.

The bill for the establishment of a night hospital service in this city is still in the hands of Governor Cornell, and may possibly be overlooked by him in the pressure of his duties until the 30 days' limit expires within which he has power to make a law. It provides for the immediate attendance of competent physicians, under the direction of police authorities, upon cases of accident happening in the night, or of sudden or dangerous illness occurring to strangers or the poor, who might die if not speedily cared for. The system it creates has for some time been an attachment of the police service in most of the chief European cities, and is deemed of great importance.

Tilden is discouraged. Tally one for Garfield.

The popular heart responds to Garfield's nomination with a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not shown for a Presidential candidate since Lincoln.

Signs of anxiety in the Democratic mind are abundant. The great question is whether to run an Ohio man or not. If they nominate one, the result will be fatal to their cause in November. Their hesitation on the question is an unconscious tribute to Garfield's popularity in his own State. So good a Democratic authority as Mr. Hoar has been to call Ohio a Republican State, and to say its loss to the Democrats in October would not hurt them unless they have an Ohio man as a candidate. Like this, the trouble Garfield's nomination is giving them.

By all means let the Democrats nominate Bayard. The Republicans are ready to enter a campaign with a Union General against a secession sympathizer and an unwavering friend and ally of the South.

Hendricks rises into the public eye, backed by a ferocious fraud yell, and presented by a Convention which nominated for Governor one of the worst Greenback demagogues which even Indiana ever produced. His nomination for President, under these conditions, would be a Republican doom of gigantic dimensions.

If the Democrats are so happy, what are they showing so much respect about?

Hullo, here's Seymour again! That last declaration was evidently taken for more than it was worth, for he has added a fresh one which is worth a good deal less. He said recently to Judge Graham, in the most casual way, on the steps of the Ute Court House: "I see that Senator Conkling says that General Grant can carry New-York over any candidate who could be nominated by the Democrats. If I were nominated at Cincinnati I should carry New-York. I am not a candidate, however, because I do not think the nomination belongs to New-York." This statement so impressed the Judge that he clapped it into his memorandum book at once, and he authorized its publication. It is a little singular that he should give it at the very moment when the Democrats are impressed with the wisdom of trying to find an Ohio candidate who will prove strong enough to compete fully with Garfield in October. It is also queer that the statement from Seymour next preceding that which he would not be a candidate because he could not carry New-York on account of Tilden's animosity.

The Independents are all satisfied; there is not a break in the Republican party anywhere. This is the secret of the Democratic gymnastics.

The paucity of Democratic issues is revealed by the platform literature which has been put forth by Democratic State Conventions since Garfield's nomination. The fraud issue is their entire stock, and they cling to it and throw overboard at Cincinnati. That will be combined with his rejection. They might save part of it by putting Hendricks in front.

No State has yet sent a Payne delegation to Cincinnati, but if Tilden should "instruct" for him he would be all right.

The Democrats seem to have a notion that they can beat Garfield by assailing him as a member of the Electoral Tribunal. They forget that the cipher revolutionaries of the party, who are so careful to the power which kept the ciphers from buying the Presidency.

By nominating Franklin Landers for Governor the Indiana Democrats follow the lead of their brethren in Maine and make a bid for the Greenback vote. Landers is a demagogue of the cheapest variety, and a paper money shouter compared with whom Voorhees is as a penny whistle to a fog-horn. If the Democrats of Indiana had not once elected Blue Jeans Williams Governor, it would be preposterous to believe them capable of voting solely for Landers.

President Seelye, of Amherst, says Garfield's nomination is the strongest which could have been made. The frantic harrier in which the Democratic mud-batteries have opened on him says the same thing in a different way.

President Chabourne says it seems but a few days since he used to call General Garfield up to recite in Williams College, "and," he adds, "he never flunked." As an indication of his opinion of his pupil the President promises, "All my force shall be used in making speeches this fall." "Them dam literary fellows" are falling in solid.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Seymour will address the young ladies at Wells College commencement next week.

The late John Lothrop Motley left property of which an official appraisement has just been made. It was all invested in real estate, and is valued at \$135,049.

A memorial of the late painter Corot has just been unveiled at Villa d'Arvey, where he lived. It consists of a bust and a fountain. An address was made and some verses were recited.

Mr. Walt Whitman's favorite books are said to be the Bible, Shakespeare and Homer, and the works of Walter Scott—some of which he has read five or six times. He also admires George Sand's books.

Mrs. William Gammon, of Providence, the daughter of the late R. H. Ives, is said to be the

wealthiest married woman in America, and Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, of this city, is the wealthiest unmarried one.

General Chester A. Arthur has relations with the South through several distinguished Virginia families, with whom he was connected by his marriage with Miss Herndon, of Fredericksburg. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the Navy, the commander of the Central America.

Mrs. Garfield is reported to have been called upon by more than 2,000 people at Mentor on Tuesday. The lawn of her pretty home was crowded by eager talkers, and in the drawing-room stood Mrs. Garfield, dressed in a simple, comfortable, yet with signs of frank pleasure.

Mr. Gladstone's study at Hawarden is a handsome room crammed with books, busts, pictures and other bric-a-brac, and having ivy-ling windows commanding a beautiful prospect. His tables are always covered with manuscripts, and his chairs heaped with newspapers. The pleasant Hawarden take intense pride in the Prime Minister's study.

General Garfield is said to have been a good little reader at three years old, and to have had a remarkable memory, retaining almost verbatim the contents of the books he devoured. As a small boy he often annoyed teachers of limited education by the innumerable questions he asked them. When as a youth he taught school in Ohio he was so poor that he had only one suit, and that of Jean. Toward the end of the term, it is related in The Cleveland Leader, the trousers became very thin, and while bending down one day he tore one of the knees nearly around. The children teased him, and he said something bitter complaint to Mrs. Stiles, where he was boarding, in regard to his poverty. "Oh, never mind," said the good woman, "you can go to bed and one of the boys will bring down your pants, and I will carefully darn the hole, so that it will be as good as new. When you get to be President you will forget all about such little things as these."

Kingston, Ont., June 10.—Prince Leopold, the Princess Louise and suite arrived last night, and left by boat to-day for Montreal.

Montreal, June 10.—Prince Leopold and Princess Louise arrived here this morning. They will go to Quebec to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

The census man has struck something interesting away down East in Ogdensburg, Me. He has found and "enumerated" a youth twelve years old, named Joseph H. Porter. He is the fifth in succession bearing the same name. Further enumeration of each of the five was the first born, and all five were born on the first day of April.

Thaddeus Tanne, brakeman, can save a woman's life when he tries. A few days ago while he was sitting on the pilot of a moving locomotive near Susquehanna, in the State of Maryland, a woman was on the track a few rods ahead of the train. He gave a leap from the head of the pilot, landing safely on his feet. He ran like a deer up the track and reaching the woman seized her by her neck and threw her off the track. The engine was within a few feet of him. Mastering all his wrath, he gave one drop round, and landed safely among the bushes along the track.

The moral of "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" is pointed by The Mirror's Journal, of Portsmouth. Thirty years ago Dr. Benjamin Barker had a lucrative practice and a large income. He was an eccentric man and had many hobbies, upon which he squandered his fortune. Ten years later he had amassed another fortune, which was also lost in visionary schemes. As years rolled on he became too old to hold his practice, which fell apart, until he could not manage to supply himself and wife with the necessities of life. One day last week, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he and his wife were removed to the almshouse to be cared for by the county until death should come.

A society for the repression of duelling has been formed in Camden, S. C. The objects are to regulate and organize "the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true perception of the criminality of the wicked and pernicious practice," to take measures to prevent it, and to see that the necessary forces which might tend to induce a duel, and to use and enforce all legal means of preventing duelling. Judge Kershaw, a Major-General in the Confederate service, is the president. The Charleston News and Courier considers that the main benefit of the society will be the moral effect of the example of a body of gentlemen who deliberately repudiate the so-called Code of Honor, and who determine that the State law against duelling shall no longer be a dead letter. Whoever sends or accepts a challenge to fight a duel will be "deprived of the right of suffrage, and be disqualified from holding any office of profit or honor in South Carolina, and will be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years."

Dr. George L. Porter, an army surgeon, who examined the bodies of the conspirators at Washington in 1865, has been trying to bring the body of an executed murderer to life in Bridgeport, Conn. He confesses his failure to the Medical Society after this fashion: "The electrodes were now applied, one to the right and left supra-orbital space, and the other over the region of the heart. This was the supreme moment, for could the central centre of organic life be once more in motion and the stream of blood freely pass into a d out of the lungs, the problem of once more living, at er satisfying the penalty of the law, would have been successfully solved in favor of Hoyt, and many of the questions of theoretical physiology and many of the surmises of that mysterious country, the 'land of no return' have been returned, might be answered. For science, his return to life would have accomplished many steps in her royal progress; for the examiners a proper repute, as connected with the great discovery. Slow